

ETTOR ASKS FOR "SIMPLE JUSTICE"

He and Giovannitti Make Dramatic Pleas to Jury as Their Trial for Murder of Woman Ends.

DECLARE THEIR INNOCENCE

Both Call on Jurors to Render a Just Verdict, and Assert Their Willingness to Die for Cause of Socialism.

Salem, Mass., Nov. 23.—"If you think us guilty of murdering our sister, give us death. History will record our end. We will go to a higher judgment seat, and millions of workers will take up our flag of labor when we drop it in the ditch."

This, in substance, was the closing statement of two of the most remarkable pleas ever heard in a Massachusetts courtroom, when Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, leaders in the textile strike at Lawrence last winter, rose in the prisoners' cage in the Essex County court to-day to speak for themselves and their comrade, Joseph Casuso, accused of the murder of Anna Lopizzo in a strike riot last January.

Ettor, a labor leader, and Giovannitti, a Socialist writer, relief organizer in the strike, formerly a missionary who sacrificed his church relations for the cause of Socialism, the "dreamer," as he termed himself, held the crowd in the courtroom spellbound for more than an hour.

District Attorney Attwell had just denounced both men. He had spoken the last word for the commonwealth, charging that the utterances of Ettor and Giovannitti to the Lawrence strikers were treasonable; that such as they were not needed in the commonwealth of Massachusetts to aid in the solution of its problems; that instead of being philanthropists and apostles of peace and workers for the betterment of humanity, they were a menace to free government, agents of mob rule and destroyers of the sovereignty of the state.

Prisoners Allowed to Speak. The defendants' lawyers held a short consultation with Judge Quinn, telling him the prisoners wished to speak. The judge announced that under the law of Massachusetts they could speak to the jury, but he warned them not to discuss anything outside the evidence that had been introduced.

Ettor nodded assent and then rose to his feet. Every eye in the courtroom was on him. The usual crimson flush in his cheek faded. Pale and trembling he stood for a moment, and then, in a clear, bell-like voice, he began to speak. Deliberately and coolly he analyzed his case, declaring he had been tried not on his acts, but his views. Once in his statement he hesitated, saying:

"Perhaps his honor, the court, will not let me say what I am about to say. It is in line with what I have said about the agents of the mill owners planning the dynamite in Lawrence and causing the street riot to discredit the strikers."

"You may proceed," said the judge, and then Ettor declared with emphasis that "his sister, Giovannitti's sister, Casuso's sister, Anna Lopizzo," had been killed, as he believed, as the result of another plot of the mill owners to break the strike.

Protests His Innocence. Ettor protested innocence of murder or inciting to riot, not only for himself, but for his comrades. He urged that if the jury thought them guilty they should be sentenced to death, and not shut up in prison, where they could not continue their work for the betterment of the working class and ultimate attainment of their ideal, "a condition where laborers would earn all the profit of their labor."

He pictured the cross, the guillotine, the gallows and the electric chair as unable through all history to choke a

This Morning's News

LOCAL	Page
Harvard Defeats Yale	1
Panic in Ferryboat Crash	1
Appeal for War Sufferers	2
Racing Coach Horses Fall	2
Federal Police Chief Criticizes Bureau	2
Gambler Closes Their Doors	2
Hyde Deposits Followed Loans	2
No Trace of Low Jewel Thief	2
Belmont Hides with Bride	2
Farlong Again Under Arrest	2
Woman Suffrage in Finland	2
Noesettes Denounce Hotchkiss	2
"Izzy the Painter" Convicted	2
Old Line Republican Sanguine	2
To Keep Tabs on Gummens	2
FOREIGN	Page
European War Hinges in Balance	1
Mrs. L. Harcourt to Entertain Prince	2
British Censor Hits "Movies"	2
Letter Dates from 1,000 B. C.	2
In the London Theatres	2
War Halls Gam Experts	2
Regret Passing of Horse "Bus"	2
MISCELLANEOUS	Page
The Opera	2
Editorial	2
Society	2
Obituary	2
Sports	2
Army and Navy	2
Weather	2
Shipping News	2
Real Estate	2
Financial and Markets	2
Part 4, Pages 5, 6 and 7	

LOSES NECKLACE, 'ROOTING'

Woman Tells Police, Then Finds It in Clothing at Bedtime.

Mrs. William Disston was fearful that she had "rooted" away her \$2,000 diamond necklace when Harvard won at New Haven yesterday. She went up to the game with a party of friends and when the train was coming into the Grand Central Station on the return trip she found the necklace gone.

At the St. Regis, where she lives, she used the telephone to inform Chief Dunn of New Haven, the railroad authorities and the local detective bureau. Then she began to undress—and soon the necklace was found.

Colon, Panama, Nov. 23.—One of the giant gates of the Gatun lock in the Panama Canal was tested for the first time yesterday, when Miss Helen Taft put the electrical machinery in operation and swung the gate open.

The President's daughter was visiting the canal in company with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and his party. A ball was given in their honor to-night.

SHOT SON WHILE HUNTING

Accident in J. B. Duke's Deer Park May Cost Builder's Leg.

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 23.—While rabbit hunting in James B. Duke's 3,000-acre park near here to-day, George Robinson, a well known builder, was accidentally shot in the leg by his father. He is now in the Somerset Hospital and it is feared that it will be necessary to amputate the leg above the knee. A load of shot entered his leg at short range, tearing away the knee joint.

Father and son were hunting in the park by a special permit, which Mr. Duke granted his friends at this season of the year with the object of killing off the thousands of rabbits which infest the estate.

The father had held his gun on the ground and was in the act of picking it up, when it was discharged. The gun went off when the muzzle was only three feet from his son's leg.

CITY SANCTIONS KISSING

Wheeling Says: "Go Ahead if Lips Are Clean."

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 23.—There is joy among the younger set in this town because of a decision by the Board of Health which permits kissing. But with the decision comes the restriction that all who desire to show their affections in this manner must keep their lips clean.

There was much contention as to the spread of disease through kissing, and the board compromised to-day by declaring that while disease may be transmitted by osculation the danger may be obviated by keeping the lips clean.

RAILROAD BANS SALOONS

Union Pacific Will Discharge Men Seen to Enter or Leave.

Omaha, Nov. 23.—The Union Pacific Railroad issued an order yesterday that any employes found going into or coming from a saloon will be immediately discharged. The order is made in the interest of safety to trains.

The Union Pacific has had in effect for several years a regulation that no drinking man shall have anything to do with the moving of trains, but the new rule applies to clerks in the headquarters as well as to trainmen. It matters not under the new rule whether or not the employes take a drink. If he is seen entering or leaving a saloon he will be immediately discharged.

SUIT AGAINST BABY ASTOR

Friendly Action to Divide Schermerhorn Property.

Although he is only an infant, John Jacob Astor has been made a defendant in a lawsuit. However, it is a friendly suit, and, in addition, the baby will have some one to talk for him in the person of former Justice Henry A. Glenside, who was yesterday appointed guardian ad litem, by Justice Blackmar, sitting in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

The suit is an action to divide the proceeds of properties valued at about \$100,000 and left to the Astor family from the Schermerhorn estate. Mrs. William Astor, mother of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor, was a daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn.

Those who bring the action are Caroline Astor Wilson (Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, of No. 2 East 64th street), and Charlotte A. Maig (Mrs. George Ogilvie Maig, of London), both Colonel Astor's sisters. The attorney is R. O. Willigus, of No. 2 Rector street.

Named in the papers are William M. Cruikshank, one of the real estate managers for the Astors; James Henry Van Allen, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, Sadie and James R. Roosevelt, Douglas Robinson and Archibald B. Schermerhorn.

Mr. Cruikshank said last night the property lay mostly along the line of the Fourth avenue subway, Brooklyn, and was bounded on the other sides by 28th and 32d streets and Fifth avenue. There are also two plots in Manhattan, one in Barrow street and the other in Ninth avenue, near 40th street.

HARVARD CRUSHES YALE AND STANDS FIRST IN FOOTBALL

FLYNN GETS YALE OUT OF A TIGHT HOLE.



The Blue fullback booting the ball as the Crimson forwards dash toward him.

DOUBLE CRASH STARTS PANIC ON FERRYBOAT

Shrieking Women and Scores of Foreign Laborers Rush Madly for Life Preservers.

RECALL TITANIC DISASTER

Binghamton Hit by Barge, Then by Float — Drivers Loose Horses, Adding to the Alarm—None Hurt.

The Lackawanna ferryboat Binghamton, when about two hundred yards out from her slip on her 5:30 o'clock trip to Manhattan, was rammed yesterday on the starboard side by immigration barge General Putnam, and badly damaged above the waterline. Hardly had the Putnam backed away when the Binghamton was hit on the port quarter by a steel float laden with freight cars and in tow of the Baltimore & Ohio tug John K. Cowan.

No one was injured and all the craft involved in the collisions proceeded safely to landings. Notwithstanding this, however, great disorder prevailed on board the Binghamton. Women shrieked and rushed for life preservers, and refused to be quieted. Several drivers on trucks aboard the Binghamton unharnessed their horses that the animals would have a chance to swim ashore if the Binghamton went to the bottom. One driver stripped to his underclothing to be ready to strike out in the North River if the Binghamton sank.

The ferryboat was crowded to capacity. Many of those on board were young persons from the Stevens-Rutgers football game, in Hoboken, but the excitement did not come from them. There was a large element of foreign laborers returning to Manhattan from their day's work in New Jersey, and these rushed at once for the ferryboat's life preservers.

One woman, an American, appropriated three life preservers, which she carried on her right arm. When assured by a cool male passenger that there was no danger she turned upon him with the remark, "Yes, they said that about the Titanic, but I'm taking no chances." Then she ran to another part of the Binghamton and took four more life preservers.

Women shrieked and wrung their hands, and all effort to pacify the hysterical ones was futile. The drivers of the trucks caused unnecessary alarm by stripping off their clothing. The unharnessed horses also helped frighten those who saw it, but before the panic had a chance to assume alarming proportions the Binghamton was back in her berth, and within ten minutes every one on

board was steaming to Manhattan on another ferryboat.

When the Binghamton left her slip Captain Compton, her pilot, saw the Putnam steaming north close inshore. The Putnam blew two blasts of the whistle, signifying that he would go to port. The Binghamton wanted to duplicate the signal, which, if carried into effect, would have permitted both craft to pass each other by a big margin. But the Binghamton's whistle was jammed, and the pilot was able to blow only one blast, which meant that he would go to starboard.

The Putnam hit the Binghamton on the starboard side, smashing three windows and bending in the forward rail. She had hardly withdrawn from the impact when the float of the Baltimore & Ohio tug hit her on the port side, and increased the fears of the passengers. The tug continued on her course down stream, the Binghamton put back to her Hoboken slip and the Putnam continued on her way up stream.

DEER DELAY STEAMSHIP

Horde Fleeing Hunters Swim Delaware Bay.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23.—When the North German Lloyd steamer Neokar, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was proceeding up Delaware Bay last evening she was forced to deviate from her course because of the presence of a horde of deer in the bay. Had she kept in the channel she would have killed several of the animals.

The sight was the most unusual that the pilot and officers of the liner ever witnessed. The herd, comprising a large number of fine specimens, was sighted when the Neokar was off Augustine Pier, Del. At this point the bay is five miles wide. The animals were swimming rapidly for the New Jersey shore. They had evidently plunged into the bay from the Delaware side to escape from hunters. They made the swim in safety.

AIRMEN FLY BY MOONLIGHT

Use Illuminated Machines and Carry Passengers.

Garden City, Long Island, Nov. 23.—Clifford B. Proctor and George W. Beatty, who fly Wright biplanes, added a new phase to aviation to-night on the Hempstead Plain, when for the first time in this country they carried passengers by moonlight, with dozens of small lights fastened around the outline of the aeroplanes. So effective were these illuminations that the biplanes stood out in bold relief in the bright moonlight.

Dozens of various colored torches indicated the three-mile course, and each pylon was also illuminated with colored lanterns. The novel sight attracted a large number of motoring parties for miles about the aviation field.

WINTER SERVICE SOUTH Aiken—Augusta—Florida Effective Nov. 24th via P. R. R. SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Represents the highest type in equipment; every attention and feature adopted to promote the comfort of travel. N. Y. Office, 364 Fifth Ave., cor. 29th—Adv.

Crimson Turns Damaging Errors by Blue to Own Uses, Scoring Two Touchdowns and Two Goals from the Field by Charley Brickley.

By Herbert.

New Haven, Nov. 23.—Thirty-four thousand persons saw Harvard heal many old football sores on the gridiron here to-day by fairly crushing the Yale eleven by a score of 20 to 0. Damaging fumbles led up to two touchdowns and one goal from the field, while an intercepted forward pass for a dashing run of forty yards opened the way to another of Charley Brickley's accurate drop kicks. It seemed almost as if Harvard won by a whimsical turn of what for years and years has been called Yale luck, for surely the Crimson profited by the "breaks" of the game this afternoon in grasping every opportunity and making the most of the costly mistakes which marred the play of the Blue.

Not one jot or credit must be taken from those men of Cambridge, but it was to their alertness, vigilance and eternal watchfulness that victory was due, rather than to any marked superiority in play or methods. The Harvard attack was more elastic, more varied, but no whit more powerful than that of Yale, while the defense was hardly so compact and sturdy, particularly in the second half. But the Crimson men handled the ball more cleanly and followed it perhaps more closely, whereas the Yale players fumbled away their chances in a way that made Yale men shudder.

Storer Makes First Touchdown. Storer, the Harvard tackle, scored the first touchdown for the Crimson toward the end of the first quarter. He snapped up the ball as it came bounding into his arms from a fumble by Wheeler, after catching a punt, as Hardwick made a diving tackle, and with a clear field, raced thirty yards and over the goal line for the first score of its kind made by a Harvard man against Yale in eleven years. Hardwick kicked the goal.

Two minutes later another bad fumble by Wheeler gave Hitchcock a chance to fall on the ball for Harvard at the center of the field. On the next punt a penalty was imposed against Yale for interference, and the ball went to the Crimson on Yale's 25-yard line. The running attack failed, but Charley Brickley, who did so much in beating Princeton three weeks ago, stepped back to the 35-yard line and drop kicked a goal from the field in a way that made it look like the easiest thing in the world.

The second touchdown came early in the third quarter. Flynn fumbled a punt, and some wideawake Harvard man was on the ball like a flash on Yale's 18-yard line. Then Brickley, on a drop kick formation, drew in the Yale defense and went hurtling around Avery's end for a touchdown at the extreme corner of the field. Felton

Continued on page twelve, first column.

AUSTRO-GERMAN WAR WITH RUSSIA HANGS IN BALANCE

Czar, to Defend Serbia, on Point of Signing Order to Put 1,200,000 Men (24 Army Corps) Under Arms.

THREE POWERS MOBILIZE

Chief of General Staff of Dual Monarchy Has Long Conference with General von Moltke in Berlin.

KAISER CALLS UP RESERVES

Russia Apparently Bent on Securing Immediate Definite Solution of Near Eastern Problem, Including Opening of Dardanelles to Her Warships.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 23.—The air is full again of ominous rumblings of an Austro-German, Russo-Servian war. To-day's most significant news tells of the sudden arrival in Berlin of Field Marshal von Schemua, chief of the Austrian general staff, who appears to have reached there yesterday an hour ahead of the special train which brought the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne. The field marshal spent the entire forenoon in conference with Lieutenant General von Moltke, chief of the German staff, and departed for Vienna last evening.

There seems no doubt that the general outlines of combined Austro-German military action were the subject of discussion. Moreover, the fact that Germany, like Austria, is taking far-reaching precautionary measures is evident from the news that a famine in railway freight cars exists in the Rhenish Westphalian industrial region, owing to the holding back of thousands of cars for an eventual transport of troops to the Russian frontier.

Grave Eventualities Feared.

Increasingly circumstantial reports of Austrian mobilization arrive to-day. It is now learned that preparations are in progress for the mobilization of five army corps, three in Galicia and two in the southern districts adjacent to Serbia. Reassuring details continue to be disseminated in official quarters, but it is patent that Germany and Austria are busily engaged in making themselves ready for grave eventualities.

The Kaiser and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand are together at the court hunt at Hanover to-day, and in the mean time it is reported from St. Petersburg that a military conference just held at Tsarskoe Selo will probably result in the Czar signing an order for the mobilization of twenty-four army corps. Preparations for such mobilization have been going on for a considerable time, and it is believed that it can be completed by the 28th.

Circumstantial reports say that the first military districts on the frontier, Vilna, Warsaw, Niemi, Odesa and Moscow, will adopt a war footing, and then the Cossack regiments in the Don district will be pushed forward to the frontier. Preparations in Russian Poland, too, are almost complete.

Vast Army Involved.

An enormous number of trains will be used in the transport of troops and war material to the frontier. The whole Russian army in Europe, including Transcaucasia, consists of thirty army corps, numbering 1,500,000 men. Calling up twenty-four army corps, therefore, would be almost equivalent to a general mobilization involving about 1,200,000 men.

In an interview with a representative of the St. Petersburg "Reich" a well known Russian diplomat pointed out that the solution of the whole problem of the Near East, including the question of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, in which the Russian warships have been bottled up for more than half a century, was far greater than any isolated problems concerning Albania. Russia insisted on the powers taking all the Balkan problems as a whole. Vienna reports that 130,000 reservists have been called up in five army corps by Germany. At the same time all reports of Austrian mobilization are positively contradicted in official quarters, but the Vienna correspondent of "The Times" says:

"To preclude misunderstandings it may be expedient to observe that when rumors of mobilization are denied the denial should be taken in a technical sense."

Censorship in Vienna.

In Vienna the bridges across the Danube are specially guarded to prevent possible interference with the traffic of military trains, and since early this morning a censorship has been established over all telegraphic and telephonic communications from Austria to foreign countries; yet there is nothing which appears to justify

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